

**JR6-1-102 Code of official conduct.**

- (1) Each legislator shall comply with the guidelines established in Subsection (2).
- (2) In judging members of its house charged with an ethical violation, the Senate and House Ethics Committees shall consider whether or not the member has violated any of the following guidelines:
  - (a) Members of the Senate and House shall not engage in any employment or other activity that would destroy or impair their independence of judgment.
  - (b) Members of the Senate and House shall not be paid by a person, as defined in JR6-1-202, to lobby, consult, or to further the interests of any legislation or legislative matter.
  - (c) Members of the Senate and House shall not exercise any undue influence on any governmental entity. "Undue influence" means deceit or threat of violence.
  - (d) Members of the Senate and House shall not engage in any activity that would be an abuse of official position or a violation of trust.
  - (e) Members of the Senate and House shall not use any nonpublic information obtained by reason of their official position to gain advantage over any business or professional competition for activities with the state and its political subdivisions.
  - (f) Members of the Senate and House shall not engage in any business relationship or activity that would require the disclosure of confidential information obtained because of their official position.
  - (g) Members of the Senate and House shall not use their official position to secure privileges for themselves or others.
  - (h) While in session, members of the Senate and House shall disclose any conflict of interest on any legislation or legislative matter as provided in JR6-1-201.
  - (i) Members of the Senate and House may accept small gifts, awards, or contributions if these favors do not influence them in the discharge of official duties.
  - (j) Except as provided in Subsection (3), members of the Senate and the House may engage in business or professional activities with the state or its political subdivisions if the activities are entered into under the same conditions and in the same manner applicable to any private citizen or company engaged in similar activities.
  - (k) Legislators may enter into transactions with the state by contract by following the procedures and requirements of Utah Code Title 63G, Chapter 6a, Utah Procurement Code.
- (3)
  - (a) As also required by Section 36-19-1, a legislator, member of the legislator's household, or client may not be a party to or have an interest in the profits or benefits of a state contract when the state contract is the direct result of a bill sponsored by the legislator, unless the contract is let in compliance with state procurement policies and is open to the general public.
  - (b) Besides the penalties authorized by these rules, Section 36-19-1 also provides that any person violating this section is guilty of a class B misdemeanor.